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HAVERLY'S 14TH STERRET THEATRE-2 and S-"Deace Crankett."
MADISON GEARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"Esameralda.'
METROPOLITAN CASINO—2 and 8:15—" Les Cloches de
Compayille "

Corneville."

IW THEATHE COMIQUE—"The Major."

IW THEATHE COMIQUE—"The Major."

N FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—2 and 8.

ANDARD THEATRE—2:15 and 8:15—" Patience."

AMAA THEATRE—2:" Doctor Klaus." 8—"Her Cornoral." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-" Daniel Rochat."

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The steamer Newport is bringing \$155,000 in specie from Cuba. = A verdict of wilful murder has been returned by an Irish cor oner's jury against two police officers. ==== Prince Bismarck intimales that he may confine himself to foreign affairs. === Some French troops have reached Gafsa in the Regency of Tunis, after hard fighting. - The Americans in Berlin celebrated Thanksgiving by a grand banquet. === The Latin Patriarch of Constantinople is dead. The Spanish steamer Jovellanos has foundered off San Sebastian; it is supposed that fifteen lives were lost, = M. Paul Bert, the French Minister of Public Worship, has defined his policy.

DOMESTIC .- Judge Cox made a pretence of maintaining the dignity of his court yesterday by threatening to clear the court-ro m upon any manifestation of feeling by the spectators and by threatening to gag Guiteau; Guiteau made a statement and took his usual position of leading counsel; the evidence was directed to the effort to show Guiteau's nsanity. - One hundred and forty piano makers are on strike at Boston. - Mrs. Garfield has placed the late President's literary estate in the hands of Colonel Rockwell, === The tannery of Keifer, Steifel & Co., Allegheny City, Penn., was burned yesterday morning. ____ A mortgage bond for \$18,000,000 has been filed at Cincinnati by the Baltimore, Cincinnati and Western Railroad. Thomas M. Lynch, of Oxford, N.C., a jeweler, has been murdered by negroes, = The French visitors have been some days in Salt Lake City. = The New-Jersey Constitutional Commission met at Trenton yesterday. === A burglar, who tried to rob Mrs. Thornton's residence, in Pensacola, Fla., has been captured by the ladies of the family.

CITY AND SUBURBAN-Henry D. Purroy and A. J. White were expelled from Tammany Hall yesterday. - The Grand-st, inquest was continued Argument was heard in a suit to prevent the union of the elevated roads. === The Gallia arrived after a stormy voyage. - Whitney Phonix has left a bequest of about one million to Columbia College, === The official canvass of the recent yote in New-York and Kings County has been finished. ____ In the billiard tournament, which ended last night, Dion won the first prize, Schaefer the second. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollars (41212 grains) 86.90, === Stocks opened lower, but quickly improved, and after fluctuating closed strong at near best itures.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indi cate fair and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chances of light snow late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 35°; lowest, 27° average, 3112°.

The six poor veterans, the youngest of them eighty-two years of age, who assembled yesterday to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, missed their annual dinner. The hotel which has usually furnished it sent word that it was postponed "until next Fourth of July." Inasmuch as one of the feeble men is ninety-one years old, this reads like an ill timed joke.

The begging letter-writer loves a shining mark. It is authoritatively announced that Mrs. Garfield is greatly harassed by the receipt of these pests of the mails, of which from thirty to sixty come to her every day. If the consideration that this lady, above all others at this time, should be spared annoyance counts for nothing with these people, perhaps the plain intimation that they will get nothing may have an effect.

If Guiteau is sane, is he the only sane man present at the Washington trial? Are the spectators insane? Popular opinion is fast reaching the point that the Court must have had eccentric ancestors. But are the counsel for the prosecution insane also? Yesterday one of them carried on repeated colloquies with the assassin, in which he addressed him usually as "Mr. Prisoner," and the two fenced amiably, very much as they might have done if they were debating on the floor of Con-

Mr. Scoville closed his address to the jury with a eulogy of Guiteau as "a gentle, kind-"hearted, affectionate man-a man who would " not harm a single person in the universe for "a bad motive." Yesterday this angelic personage made a deliberate and brutal attack upon his former wife, plainly designed to discredit her testimony in advance or to keep her off the witness-stand altogether. Whether Guiteau be sane or insane, enough has been learned of him to show that he is something very like a rattlesnake in human form.

The evidence at the Grand-st. inquest

He said "he didn't care; he didn't sleep in for a share of the ten deaths is as clear as currency system has been developed and imappears almost as grave.

membered as a benefactor of the arts. His generous bequest of all his collections of pictures, statuary, pottery, to the Mctropolitan Museum, was accompanied, it appears, with a gift, amounting in value to nearly \$1,000,000, to Columbia College. About two-thirds of this sum is in money; the remainder represents a large and costly library, which will be kept intact. The money will not become available until after the death of three members of the family, who have a life use of it, but when received, will probably be expended in accordance with the testator's wish-in aiding chemical research.

Yesterday, for the first time since the Guiteau trial began, Justice Cox referred to the indecent and utterly intolerable behavior of the spectators. For a number of days the trial has been frequently interrupted with bursts of bratal laughter, whenever the prisoner chose to exert himself for the annusement of the crowd, and on several occasions they have insulted the Judge with such applause as an audience gives to a stump speech or to a new joke at the theatre. These affronts to the self-respect of the Court have been accepted in the meckest silence, for reasons best known to the Court. The antics of the prisoner and the horse-play of the audience ma e the trial a shame to the American people, and filled foreign countries with astonishment where it is not known that, in the punishment of crime, Washington ceases to be the National Capital and becomes a Maryland village, Yesterday the Judge at last demanded order, and commented severely on the disorder that had prevailed-after having allowed it to go on for five days with out a word of protest. The crowd which caused the court-room to present, yesterday. "more the appearance of the auditorium of a theatre" than ever before-the "handsomely dressed women" with their "opera glasses, and the rest-paid some attention, but not a great deal. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that Justice Cox has begun. If he will persevere, he may, by the time the trial has ende , attain a modified degree of disorder which would not be disgraceful at a comic

lecture.

IS CHA GE NEEDED? The new Congress is about to meet. Already, among those who are engaged in commercial or industrial pursuits, there is not a little apprehension in regard to possible legislative action. This is in part because business men have learned to dread Congressional interference and threats of interference, and in part because there is not an assured majority in either House known to be in favor of maintaining the features of public policy which have secured for the country such marvellous growth and prosperity. Congress has become a nuisance, of late years, because every ill-informed and inexperienced member fancies that the rollennium would come on the instant if he could only make the laws, because every demagogue has some fraction of the people which he wants to please at the expense of the rest, and because the party in the majority in Congress has been eager to gather in votes from every quarter in order to overturn the Republican party. The country hopes for better things from the Republican members of the new Congress. It would have little fear if the members of that party were in an assured he required a general substitute, who could and positive majority. Yet there are some Republicans who have seemed inclined to fa- venient or disagreeable to appear in person vor legislative reconstruction and revolution before the Reichstag. These rumors were n many directions, as if, in their opinion, the caught up with avidity by the National Libcountry had only taken the first step toward erals, who had supported the Char wise government in sending them to Con-

gress. The Republican party has now been respondent sible for all the leading features of public pelicy during a period of twenty years. Within a week will come the twentieth anniversary of the regular meeting of the first Congress ever controlled in both branches by that party. Prior to 1861 there had been a Republican House, but it was thwarted by a Democratic Senate and President. Prior to December, in 1861, there had been a special session, but it was wholly occupied with the necessities arising from the civil war. Twenty years ago the party entered upon the task of framing a permanent policy for the government of the country, and its efforts have been so far approved that at no time during all the intervening period have the people consented to take the power wholly from the Republicans. When Mr. Johnson transferred the Executive power to the Democrats the Republicans had a strong majority in both Houses of Congress. When the Democrats succeeded, through force and fraud at the South, in capturing first the House and afterward the Senate, there were Republican Presidents to meet every reactionary measure with a veto. Now the main question for every new Republican member of Congress to consider is this: Has not the country prospered greatly, in consequence of government on the whole wise and able, during twenty

years of Republican rule? That the growth of the country in commerce, industry, wealth and individual well-being has been greater within the past twenty years than during any other period of forty years in its whole history, is a stubborn fact. Theorists who think everything going to the bad because their ideas do not prevail, and partisans who spend their time in lamenting the faults of the party in power, must face that great fact. All candid historians recognize it, whether they approve or censure the policy which has prevailed. Statesmen, journalists and sensible business men in foreign countries publicly recognize the fact; even though their own beliefs may lead them to deny that the policy of the United States Government has caused the exceptional development of this country within the past twenty years, they do not pretend to deny that the progress and development have been exceptional and marvellous. In view of this great and indisputable fact, is it not the first duty of any American politician who proposes a change of policy to be sure that it will bring about positive and important beneficial results? If the country has been so governed in the past that wonderful prosperity has resulted, no man has a right to urge a change except for the clearest reasons, and with the greatest possible certainty that the consequences

will be good. It is proposed to change the public policy as to the tariff, the debt, the currency, the banks, and in many other respects. But the country has done wonderfully well with the tariff as it to-day may be deposed to-morrow, and he is. It has startled all the older nations by the progress of its industry, and attracted millions tain. his term indefinite. His title runs from

building was unsafe, but that he did nothing. son for sudden and violent change? The country has surprised even its best friends, at the building." These warnings came on all home and abroad, by its matchless success in sides, from laborers, masons, etc., called in to deating with a great debt. Is that a reason do repairs. The moral responsibility of Levy for urging new methods? The banking and testimony can make it. The case of O'Brien proved until it is recognized as the best the world has yet seen, and by it the country has been greatly aided in growth and prosperity. Stephen Whitney Phoenix will long be re- Is that a reason for smashing the system that works so well, in order to adopt any new and

untried plan? The Republican party is proud of the magnificent results of its work thus far. It has made mistakes, of course. It is not wholly blind to its own faults. But it knows that, with all its failings and errors, it has given the country for many years a wiser and better government than any other the world has yet seen here or anywhere else. When a change of policy is proposed, Republicans will take great care to satisfy themselves that it will result in substantial and sure improvement before they counterance a departure from the course which experience has so fully justified.

BISMARCK HIS OWN DEPUTY.

Bismarck is not a statesman who is easily disconcerted. He has done his best during the last two electoral struggles to prejudice the German people against the Liberal lenders as a group of doctrinaires and featherweights. He has made peace with the Vatican in order to get the political support of the Centralists, and with the air of an official Lassalle he has brought forward measures in the interest of the working classes. Swinging rapidly from one end of the political are to the other, from ecclesiastical reaction to State socialism, he has set in motion the machinery of the bureaucracy and the Government press, and subjected the constituencies to tremendous pressure. Yet his unparalleled efforts to influence the elections have resulted in a signal failure. The Conservatives have been routed. The Centralists are more strongly intrenched in the Reichstag than ever before. The Liberals, though organized in three ill-disciplined battalions. have recruited their ranks and now present as formidable an array of supporters as they did before the first Anti-Socialist bill was contemptuously rejected. The Chancellor has been disastrously defeated, but his self-possession does not forsake him. His menace of resigning is received with decision; the Emperor's speech cataloguing the Government's reactionary and Socialistic measares-quadrennial Parliaments, biennial budgets, the tobacco monopoly and the acident insurance bill-is listened to in sullen silence; and no reply can be made to the crushing attacks of the Progressist leaders upon the economic and political policy of the Government. Yet the imperturbable Chancel for is undismayed. He receives his arliamentary guests with old-time nonchalance. He assures that he has no thought of resigning or of dissolving the Reichstag. He tells them he expects to get on very comfortably with the new members. He may not be able to carry all_his measures during a single session, but he apprehends no serious conflict. There may be a general conspiracy against him, so that his projects for various "reforms" may be shelved. In that case he may confine his attention to diplomacy, and appoint a Deputy Chanceller for the Home Department. But he evidently looks upon this as a contingency too remote to be seriously considered, This is not the first time Bismarck has hinted

at the appointment of a Deputy Chancellor, In the autumn of 1877 he talked vaguely of giving the National Liberals several representatives in the Ministry, and a Vice-Chancellor as well. He complained that his labors were too arduous, his responsibilities too great. He thought act for him whenever he should find it inconmeasures session after session without having a Cabinet seat offered to them or receiving any official recognition as a Government party They fancied for a few weeks that Ministeria Laberalism was in store for Germany, and that that would bring with it a representa tive or parliamentary Cabinet. Their leader, Bennigsen, made two official visits to Bismarck's palace, and was prematurely welcomed by his associates as the prospective Vice-Chancellor. But nothing came of these rumors and negotiations. A new year brought with it a proposal for a tobacco monopoly, but no Ministerial appointments. The Chan cellor no longer felt, the need of a substitute Ministerial Liberalism was indefinitely post poned, and it was not long before the Gov ernment was exerting all its influence to de

feat Bennigsen and his party. Bismarck did not want a deputy in 1871 nor does he now. He is not a statesman who can share responsibility with another, or train a specessor to take his place. He has his own place in the Imperial system." He is responsible to a sovereign who in turn looks upon him as absolutely indispensable. He is intrusted with the general business of governing the country and managing Parliament. Ministers are on a lower level, and where he stands close behind the throne there is no room for anyone else. Herein lies the strength of his position: he cannot be spared, and there is no substitute for him. He may not be able at the present juncture to secure a working majority, but nobody else can do it, nor, what is more to the point, get on with a minority as he can do without subjecting the Constitutional system to undue strain or seriously impairing the efficiency of his political conscience. Neither Bennigsen nor Richter nor Windhorst could form a representative Ministry with the Chancellor in opposition. There can be no such Ministry until parliamentary government becomes a reality in Germany. Bismarck while he lives is indispensable, and the Ministry represents him and enforces his will. As for a deputy, he has no use for one. It may be part of his tactics now, as it was in 1877, to make an irregular bid for political support. It may be that he hopes in this way to lure the leader of the Centre into a combi nation with the Conservatives. But we may be sure that he is not in earnest. He knows that he can get on by himself in the old way. In his sight a parliamentary conflict is only an episode; it cannot lead to a political catastrophe.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,

The question who shall be the leader of the minority in Congress bids fair to give the Democrats as much trouble as the question of the Speakership does the Republicans. Indeed, more; for the Speaker having been once nominated, that question has been finally disposed of, and will not again come up. But the question of Democratic leadership in the House is not so easily settled. The leader of again on the day after. His tenure is uncer-

shows conclusively that one, at least, of the of laborers from other lands by the happiness day to day and may be always in dispute landlords bad warning after warning that the and well-being of its workers. Is this a rea- He must hold his seat all the tecm; be always alert, active, vigilant; and he must be obedient to the waims and caprices of the representatives of a party that has really no principles whatever, and whose whole policy is directed only to carrying elections and securing the offices. It is by no means an easy place to fill, and the honor it brings is very inadequate to the burdens and responsibilities it involves.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, there will no doubt be two or three aspirants for the position. Naturally and logically it falls to Mr. Randall, who has heretofore been recognized as the leader of his party when it was in the minority, and who, having been Speaker of the last House, will be the candidate of the minority in this, which ought of itself to be conclusive as to the question of leadership. But a man may be the recognized and titular leader of a party on the floor of Congress without having a party behind him willing to follow in all things. It has been remarked that the party has no principles. We may perhaps qualify it by saying that a considerable portion of the party seems to be engaged in a desperate effort to give it one. A large number of respectable Democrats in various parts of the country are sincere believers in the doctrine of Free Trade. They say, and say truly, that it is a traditional dogma of the Democracy, and that to abandon it now would be to give up the very last distinctive principle upon which it was organized and for which it has been so many years fighting. They insist that the party plant itself boldly upon a platform of Free Trade, and prepare to make

the next Presidential fight upon that issue. It so happens that Mr. Randall is not in sympathy with this portion of the party, nor a believer in their ideas. He is the typical Pennsylvania Democrat; that is, while he does not oppose Free Trade platforms, he advocates Protective legislation. And there is reason to believe that the genuine Free Trade Democrats will not acquiesce in such leadership without earnest and persistent protest. It is said in Mr. Randall's behalf that his leadership of the party hitherto has been marked by uncommon shrewdness and sagacity, and that the party has gained therefrom pretty much all the capital it has been trading on for the past five or six years. Great stress is laid upon the measures of economy and retrenchment that either originated with him or were pushed through by his energetic efforts, by which it is claimed that millions were saved to the Treasmy in the annual expenditures of the Government. It is claimed that the credit for them belongs chiefly to him, and it is well known that the party made the most of the capital derived from them in the last two Presidential campaigns. His friends are confident that with him as recognized leader on the floor, the party can make a record that will answer for great deal of political capital in the future.

They conveniently forget that the trickery by

which the appropriations were cut down one

year and increased by deficiency bills the

next has been exposed and cannot be successfully repeated. Moreover, the carnest Free Traders do not believe in adopting these temporary makeshifts for present success. They insist upon putting the economic issue of Free Trade vs. Protection to the front in this Congress, and educating the people upon it so that the next Presidential battle shall be ought squarely upon it without any evasion or double-dealing. And however much we may differ with them upon the issue itself, it must be said in their favor that they seem at least to be sincere and to actually believe in something. In this state of affairs Mr. Randall, who we presume will be recognized in a general way as the Democratic leader, will not always have a layal and obedient following. He will, no doubt, be permitted to work the old pettifogging dodge of opposing appropriations and making a feint of cutting down expenditures, and so long as there seems a chance for making party capital out of it will not be opposed. But the zealous Free Traders will shelved. In some form or other the Free Traders and Protectionists are pretty sure to oin issue before the session is over. Mr. Randall, as Democratic leader and possible Presidential candidate, will try hard to stave it off, but, if the Free Traders have the courage

of their convictions, will be unable to. When that tussle comes the leader is certain o be unhorsed. And then, perhaps, Mr. Randall may regret that he had not occupied a less prominent position.

A PLEA FOR THE CAUCUS.

A thoughtful address recently delivered before the Massachusetts Club of Boston, by the Hon. Adin Thayer, of Worcester, has been printed in pamphlet form. The theme of the address is "The Caucus," and its movive is to beford that institution against the attacks so often made upon it by men who believe them clyes to be reformers in politics. Mr. Thayer holds that it is the neglect of the cancus and not the caucus itself which is the root of the evils of corruption, factional strife and machine management, of which there is so much and such just complaint. The real danger at the caucus, he insists, is not from the minority of scoundrels who attend, but from the majority of mert though well-intentioned men who stay away, and who thus practically notify the rasals that they will meet with no effective opposition. He believes that the caucus is the best instrementality ever devised for the double purpose of ascertaining the popular will and educating the public mind. He has talked with hundreds of men, thinkers, statesmen and politicians, upon the subject, and has never found a single individual who could name a subst tute at all satisfactory to himself, and who did not, after discussion, frankly admit that no better system could probably be devised.

Mr. Thayer, we take it for granted, is talking of the caucus system as it exists in Massachusetts, where the primary meetings are open to every voter of the party which they represent. He may not know that in this and several other cities of New-York State a primary meeting is held by a handful of men belonging to a district association, who exclude everybody not likely to act with a certain faction, and elect themselves delegates to nominating conventions to represent that faction, often in defiance of the opposition of nine-tenths of the voters belongng to the party. The low estate into which the caucus has fallen in such cities does not, however, prove anything against Mr. Thayer's argument. In fact, it rather goes to sustain his position that the evils of the caucus come not from the system itself but from the negligence and indifference of intelligent and worthy citizens who fail to make use of it as an important instrumentality of republican government. If a large body of well-known citizens should persistently demand admission to one of the little close corporation Assembly District Associations in this city, their demand could not long be refused. Once in, it would be easy for them to break up the slates made by machine politi-

Mr. Thayer is right in saying that no satisfactory system has been proposed to take the gramuse contained nothing new, both numbers

"Crawford County system," as employed in three or four counties in Western Pennsylvania, under which each party holds a preliminary election, at which its members vote for candidates to be supported at the regular election, does not gain ground. It is found that the men who do the most active canvassing for themselves get the most votes and become the nominees, and thus no better candidates are secured than come out of the old caucus and convention plan. Zealous advocates of reform in the methods of political action in this country have declaimed against the caucus system for the past ten years. Mr. Thayer asks them to change their plan and endeavor to renovate the system and restore it to its original function as a fair organized expression of the will of the majority. His suggestion is certainly worth thinking about.

ELECT THE BEST MAN.

The Washington correspondents furnish us from time to time accounts of the activity of this or that candidate for the Speakership of the House and of the probable action of this or that State delegation. We read that one man has secured the half of one delegation and expects the whole of another; that the members from one State are united in behalf of A, but will divide between B and C if he cannot win; that one candidate is "popular," another 'pushing," and a third "diplomatie"; that New-York is at a disadvantage because she has the President, and Ohio because she has had so many big offices of late, and much other gossip of the same sort; but we do not learn that there is a great deal of discussion going on about the actual merits of the numerous aspirants to the Chair. When the members get on the ground in considerable force, we hope to see the more experienced and influential among them set their faces against local claims, State prejudices and mere personal popularity, and determine to support the man who is best qualified for the place, no matter where

he may hail from. The Speakership is a great office. Its occupant is really the leader of the majority side of the House, and bas more power than a score of members combined to shape and forward legislation. No ordinary man can fill the place acceptably. Experience in legislative bodies, a well-balanced mind, quick perception, cool judgment, a capacity to think offhand and think correctly, and the natural quality of leadership which commands respect, are essential to a good Speaker. He should, besides be a strong, able political chief. Among the candidates now named in connection with the place there ought to be at least one who fills the bill better than anybody else. Let the Republican members who appreciate the importance of having a thoroughly competent man in the chair, find him, and unite upon him without considering the locality question, or isking him how he would make up the committees. It is of small account whether the Speaker comes from the East or the West, or from the Middle States; but it is of considerable consequence that he be the sort of man to do credit to the Republican party and to dispatch the business of the House in a fair and orderly manner. If an effort is made to elect the best man, everybody will be satisfied with the result before the session is a month old.

The Solid South is henceforth a by gone.

President Arthor is evidently keeping his own counsel. There has been no Cabinet rumor in mo-tion for a week.

South Carolina has long been ripe for an Anti-Sourbon movement. The Bourbons have main tained their control only by the most powerful exertions. Ride cluts and red-shirts have been careely potent enough to keep the honest sentiment of the State from asserting itself at the polls, and after every election of recent years the Bourbons hemselves have confessed that they could not stand the strain of many more such contests. The success of the Anti Bourbons in Virginia cannot fail to greatly encourage their sympathizers in South Catolina, and whether Judge Mackey or some more worthy man lead them, they are destined to be powerful enough presently to swing the State alongside Virginia and away from the Solid South.

Guitean was allowed vesterday to defame the hat witness being no less a person than his former wife. We are told that the judge tried to "hush him" but did not succeed. The disgraceful aspects of this trial increase with each day's proceedings, but the limit most have been pretty nearly reached yesterday. The only step beyond seems to be for the judge to vacate his seat to Guiteau and allow that distinguished person to conduct the trial. Doubtless the remarkable audience present would greet the change with "laughter."

Of course the Democratic party is not dead-let as hope it never will die-but with a split Solid South to rest upon, it is of about as much use in the

If one Star Route operator could be tried before seing set tree, it would give the public more confifence both in the vigor of the prosecution and the cence of the accused.

The only living Democratic issue is free trade.

There is a rumor that Senator M. C. Butler may ecome the leader of the South Carolina Anti-Bourbons. This seems incredible. We shall be teld next that Wade Hampton has deserted the princi-ples of Lee and Jackson.

Judge Cox threatened to gag Guiteau again yes erday if he did not keep quiet. Guiteau pard little attention to the threat, but coolly continued to conduct his own trial. Like the small boy in Punch, he has had experience. The small boy's mother told him to go into the house because it threatened to carn. "If it only threatens," he said, "I needn't go in, for it won't rain. My father threatens and threatens to whip me, but he never whips."

If Messrs, Watterson and Blair are forced to start a Democratic party of their own, let us hope no rreverent person will call that a pig and puppy com-

It is said of a contested Congressional seat from Missouri that the depositions in the case make a pile of legal can three feet in height, that the notaries' fees alone amount to \$3,000, and that the papers would make a book of 3,500 closely printed pages. And there are thousands of men of unques-tioned samity who would go through all that bother for the privilege of sitting in Congress for two years! Are we a nation of cranks !

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA-CARMEN.

Mr. Mapleson's company at the Academy of Music has been most successful thus far in its performances of "Carmen." The fact may not speak much for its artistic ability, for Bizet's pretty work is so crowded with external charms that even a mediocre performance of its music seems sensation of pleasure if the costumes be only fresh and bright and a little justice be done the scenic opportunities. But with Madame Hauk, Signor Campanini and Signor Del Puente in the cast there is always an assurance of good music, and so the charm is heightened. Last night's performance was on the satisfactory plane of its predecessors, Madame Hauk repeating the finished and graceful work which has established hers as the ideal Carmen the world over, and Signor Campanini playing with a fire that made the scenes in the smuggler's cave and before the circus glow with a dramatic warmth rare on the operatic stage.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY. The public rehearsal of the Oratorio Society, is Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, held out a rare promise of pleasure for the first concert to be given o-night. An audience which crowded all portions of the hall, showed too, the intention of its friends that the society should not languish for want of encouragement and financial support. The pro-

place of the caucus. What is called the being extracts from the featival scheme of last May, but it served to show how important an integer the society was in the sum of the festival, and how independent a position it can assume. The "Sanctus" from the Requiem Mass by Berlioz and the whole of Rubinstem's "Tower of Babe!" were the pieces sing, the first with the aid of Signor Campanini, the second with that of Signor Campanini and Mr. Remmertz, The full attendance of the choras betckened a hearty interest in the work to be done and the existence of an admirable spirit in the society.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Norfelk has returned to England from his pilgrmage to Lourdes with his unfortunate baby boy. There is no improvement visible in the condition of the child.

M. Gounod inten is to conduct personally his new eratorio, "The Redemption," at the Musical Festival at Birmingham next year.

Mrs. Garfield will soon receive from the Women's Silk Culture Association the first silk dress every part of which from egg to finished fabric has been produced in this country. The silk has just been recied by the members of the association, and is said to be equal to the best Italian silk.

Mr. Henry Irving, in his recent speech at Edinburgh, related this story to the glory of two religious journals: "Talking to a very emiuent bishop one day, I said to him, 'Now, my lord, why is it, with your love and knowledge of the drama, with your deep interest in the stage and all its belongings, and your wide sympathy with all that ennobles and retines our natures—why is it that you never go to the theatre? 'Why, my dear Irving,' said he, 'l'il tell you. I am afraid of The Rock and The Record.'"

Sir C. Wyville Thomson will resign almost immediately his chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

The ex-Empress Eugenie intends to build a mausoleum in the grounds of her new English home, and will transfer to it from Chiselhurst the remains of her husband and son.

Four autograph letters from Mrs. Garfield have been received at the American Legation in London. One was addressed to Queen Victoria, and was immediately forwarded; the others were for Mr. Lowell, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Tom Hughes. This most romantic account of the courtship of M.

Wilson and Mile. Grevy is given by The Queen: Mme, Wilson Pelonze placed her legal affairs in the hands of M. Grevy. This seems to have been the origin of the friendship between the two families. M. Wilson, the brother of Mme. Pelouze, was then eighteen years old, and M. Grevy's daughter Alice ten. For two-and-twenty years they remained on the kind of terms on which first cousins of equal fortune stand in England. M. Grevy was to Daniel Wilson a sage adviser and reliable friend. It was he who, when the young man was going wrong, persuaded him to turn over a new leat. However, M. Wilson disappeared from his Parisian haunts, and Mile. Grevy, who was in the nabit of seeing him at dinner, felt lonely and miserable, and sought consolation in music and her pencil, becoming in the course of time an accomplished artist. M. Wilson, after having amended his ways in Touraine, returned as a legislator. It now appears that Mile. Grevy and M. Wilson at that time often thought of marriage; but he felt he was unworthy to ask her, and she did not dare to show her preference for him. At last, however, Mile. Alice got tired of for him. At last, however, Mile. Alice got tired of playing the game of patience and resolved on a comp de tete. Paris was astonished to hear that she had signified her intention to her parents of giving her hand to a tenor who was the rage at the end of the hast decade. He was the consin of a consin of Mine. Grevy, and, as such, had been made welcome by her. Wilson's Britanuic diffidence, and a feeling that he did not deserve the bright, original, winsome Mile. Grevy, still held him back. At this critical functure the deux ex machina stepped in. It was through the Dreyfuses that M. Wilson learned what Mile. Alice wished him to do. The Under-Seceretary for Finances was enchanted to hear this, but he Mile. After wished him to do. The Under-Secere-lary for Finances was enchanted to hear this, but be had not the courage to make a formal declaration to the young lady until he went in September to Mont-sous-Vandrey with M. Jules Ferry. Here the very long lane came at last to a turning. M. Wilson proposed, and was accepted. The interval between the episode of proposing—in a country hetween the episode of proposing—in a country lane, of course—and the marriage was passed as if the lovers were English. M. Wilson each day be-came more absorbed in the President's daughter, more expansive, more visibly enchanted. No doubt he thought her the most incomparable of Eve's daughters. In one respect she was—in her sim-

GENERAL NOTES.

One can get some idea of the wealth of the nines on the Pacific coast from the fact that in 1877 have was \$70,000,000 on deposit in the savines banks of California. This is the largest amount of money ever held by the banks of the State at one time, and its ac unsulation was the result of the mining prosperity that and prevailed for some time previous.

Aeronauts have a unique method of taking soundings" to learn their distance from the earth when they are being swept rapidly along in the night conding to the Signal Service officer who rece oronanted Professor King on his perilous journey from Chicago to a Wisconsin swamp, a loud shout is given, and then the seconds are counted until the echo from the ground is heard. The height is estimated by the tim⁰ required for the return of the sound.

Mr. Settles, managing partner of the Madeey Coal and Iron Company, North Staffordshire, England, must be regarded as a peculiar man by his work men. He voluntarily increased the wages of his men 10 per cent recently, and now he has told them that they ust contribute 5 per cent of their increase to the funds of the other colliers in the neighborhood, who are strike for a similar advance, or else he will reduce their own wages 5 per cent. A colliery proprietor supporting a strike is, indeed, a novelty, and Mr. Settles must be a sharp and very long thorn in the side of his fellow-

Enterprise is a marked characteristic of at least one business firm in London. This house has char-tered a big steamer, which will be fitted up with rooms or samples and with berths for the representatives of ommercial houses. It will then be sent around the world Fancy the constornation that will prevail when these ommercial travellers descend, literally by the score, ipon some quiet, law-abiding seaport, where the harbo good and business is dull! Evidently here is a capital opportunity for some bloodthirsty Irishman, with a pri-cute stock of dynamite on hand, to strike a blow at Eng-and and to serve the civilized world a good turn at the

Luck still stands by Ohio men. The latest ustance tending to prove the truth of this assertion i he explosion of the story that Jesse Baldwin had been obbed of the \$17,000 in gold which he took in Washing on recently, in exchange for Government bonds. As Mr. Baldwin leaves it, the story is utterly divested of its comantic features. The robbers did not get a dollar of the gold which he brought from Washington. He did not lose any registered bonds or any railroad bonds. His gold is all in the bank; and he had not seen the inside of the famous old safe "for three years at least." amount of money secured by the robbers was not manily so large as has been currently reported. Evidently, therefore, sympathy for the victim of the elever cracks-men is no longer called for.

For some time there has been hanging over a jury of Camden County, N. J., a cloud-a cloud of pie me might almost say, if the laws of metaphor were little more clastic. While the jury was out recently or a case of assault-had been out, in fact, for hours-the dea occurred to a brilliant young lawyer that it would be a good joke on the hungry jurymen to tantalize them with the sight of a lusclous mince pie. Accordingly taking a pic, he stole upstairs, and-ran plump into the arms of a wary constable, who reported the occurrence to the Court. It was suspected that the jury had been tampered with " by means of pie; and the members thereof were highly indignant. The suspicious constable was certain that a conspiracy existed to influence the jury. The members of the jury, however, turned the tables upon him, and proved the scandalous obaracter of the charge, by drawing up affidavits to the effect that "dur-ing their deliberations nothing had been passed to their room except some very stale bread, by the stable." The charge of 'attempted bribery by pie "was therefore withdrawn, and the brilliant young lawyer

A "mysterious incident" is said to have happened the other day in Washington's favorite room in the old mansion at Mount Vernon. In the room are nany reites of Washington, including an old roundfaced, peculiarly shaped clock, which has stood in silence for forty years. Only two or three rusty wheels are left tu it. On the afternoon of November 16 Mr. J. McH Hollingsworth, superintendent of the Mount Vernon As, ociation, was showing the relics to a party of visitors. He came to the old clock. "This clock," said he, -when to his astonishment and terror, " three strong, distinct strokes" were struck upon the bell of the clock, and were heard by all in the party. Mr. Hollingsworth " was overcome with emotion," and requested the visitors to leave the room. He could not understand the phenom-enon. The clock, he said, had not been disturbed in the twelve years that he had been superintendent of the grounds. It is open in the back, and one can see, he said, that the works are broken and only a few of the wheels remain in position. The whole thing was a mystery to him. The details of this occurrence are given by "J. W.